# THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI. TUESDAY, October 28, 1806. No. 1049.

**Pittsburgh:** Printed by *John Scull*, in Front-Street, next door to the corner of Market-Street.



TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of Six Months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post the postage must be paid in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square in proportion. Persons sending advertisements will please note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *PRINTING in general executed with neatness and dispatch.*


## LAND FOR SALE.

THE LANDS on Chartiers creek, the property of General Hand, deceased, will be Sold by his Administrators. Their excellent quality, and their vicinity to Pittsburgh will render them an advantageous purchase. Apply to CHARLES SMITH, Esq. in Lancaster, or the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER ADDISON.

Pittsburgh, 15th September, 1806. tf.

## FOR SALE,

ABOUT forty miles from Pittsburgh on the Ohio river, a handsome tract of 400 Acres of Land, a large proportion thereof is first rate, about thirty acres under improvement, there are three excellent Sugar Camps, a Grist mill and Distillery in good repair on the premises. It is well calculated for Ship or Boat Building, abounding with timber of the first quality, the buildings are replete with conveniencies for the immediate reception of a family; likewise on the bank of the river, a good House and valuable Lots, an eligible stand for a store or any other business. The property will be disposed of low for cash. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to *WILLIAM C. LARWILL*, Attorney at Law, at the Post Office, Fawcett's Town, State of Ohio, who has several other Tracts of Land for Sale in this neighbourhood.

August 15, 1806. tf

## BARLEY.

*Fifty Three Cents per bushel will* be given for good merchantable Barley at the Pittsburgh Point Brewery.

*For James O'Hara,*
*GEORGE SHIRAS.*

July 31, 1806.

## Information Wanted.

JOHN PETER LAUSBERG, a German, from the town of Elberfeldt, came to a America in the year 1785, and was acquainted with Messrs. SCIRIBA, SCROEPPEL and HAHRMAN, of Philadelphia.

His Family in Germany, wish to be informed whether he is still living. According to the last accounts, of him, he set off for Pittsburgh about 15 years since, in order to establish a Distillery. Any information on this subject will be thankfully received and all expences paid by

FREDERICK M. AMELUNG.

Pittsburgh, *October* 13, 1806.

N. B. Printers in the western Country will greatly oblige by inserting the above once or twice in their papers.

## TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by bond, note, or book account are requested to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given.

JOSEPH DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, July 7, 1806.

He has on hand a large and general assortment of

*Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries,*

which he will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. B. A Two Story Brick HOUSE, well finished, near the Market House, to be Rented.

Hemp wanted; for which a generous price will be given.

## FOR SALE AT T. CROMWELL's Commission Store.

FRENCH BRANDY,
Holland Gin,
Jamaica Spirits,
Lisbon Wine,
Cyder,
Peach Brandy,
Soal, Harness, and Upper Leather,
Superfine Flour of a superior quality, by the Barrel,
And a quantity of Lake Salt.

Pittsburgh, April 3, 1806.

## *DONATION LANDS,* FOR SALE.

| FIRST DISTRICT. No. | Acres. |
|---|---|
| 3 | 300 |
| 10 | 500 |
| 17 | 500 |
| 17 | 250 |
| 106 | 200 |
| 129 | 200 |
| 141 | 200 |
| 147 | 200 |
| 152 | 200 |
| 156 | 200 |
| 178 | 200 |
| 189 | 200 |
| 194 | 200 |

| SECOND DISTRICT. No. | Acres. |
|---|---|
| 16 | 300 |
| 37 | 250 |
| 40 | 250 |
| 189 | 250 |
| 259 | 200 |
| 399 | 200 |
| 406 | 200 |
| 410 | 200 |
| 416 | 200 |
| 421 | 200 |
| 1808 | 200 |
| 1811 | 200 |
| 1825 | 200 |
| 1908 | 200 |
| 1918 | 200 |

| THIRD DISTRICT. No. | Acres. |
|---|---|
| 443 | 200 |
| 444 | 200 |
| 463 | 200 |
| 481 | 200 |
| 495 | 200 |
| 497 | 200 |
| 566 | 200 |
| 642 | 200 |
| 1889 | 200 |
| 1937 | 200 |

| FOURTH DISTRICT. No. | Acres. |
|---|---|
| 76 | 250 |
| 80 | 250 |
| 719 | 200 |
| 727 | 200 |
| 794 | 200 |
| 812 | 200 |
| 855 | 200 |

| FIFTH DISTRICT. No. | Acres. |
|---|---|
| 98 | 250 |
| 881 | 200 |
| 882 | 200 |
| 979 | 200 |
| 1007 | 200 |
| 1041 | 200 |

| SIXTH DISTICT. No. | Acres. |
|---|---|
| 56 | 300 |
| 113 | 250 |
| 1112 | 200 |
| 1124 | 200 |
| 1142 | 200 |
| 1160 | 200 |
| 1206 | 200 |
| 1234 | 200 |
| 1236 | 200 |
| 1238 | 200 |
| 1240 | 200 |
| 1242 | 200 |
| 1271 | 200 |
| 1280 | 200 |

| SEVENTH DISTRICT. No. | Acres. |
|---|---|
| 1334 | 200 |
| 1351 | 200 |
| 1357 | 200 |
| 1366 | 200 |
| 1375 | 200 |
| 1378 | 200 |
| 1400 | 200 |
| 1401 | 200 |
| 1435 | 200 |
| 1444 | 200 |
| 1469 | 200 |
| 1511 | 200 |

| EIGHTH DISTRICT. No. | Acres. |
|---|---|
| 159 | 250 |
| 1627 | 200 |
| 1642 | 200 |
| 1680 | 200 |
| 1683 | 200 |
| 1684 | 200 |
| 1710 | 200 |
| 1713 | 200 |
| 8720 | 200 |

| TENTH DISTRICT. No. | Acres. |
|---|---|
| 209 | 250 |
| 1969 | 200 |
| 2031 | 200 |
| 2071 | 200 |
| 2163 | 200 |

RALPH MARLIN, Esq. at *Meadville*; WILLIAM ELLIOT, Esq. at his Mill, *Slippery Rock*, and JOHN CARLISLE STEWART, Esq. *New Castle*, will shew the lands, in their respective neighbourhoods. Application made to Mr. ANTHONY CROTHERS of *Philadelphia*, (now in the town of *Mercer*), who is duly authorised to contract for the sale of any part thereof; or to the Subscriber *South Fourth*, near *Walnut street, Philadelphia.*

JOHN ASHLEY.

*September* 1, 1806.

*JUST PUBLISHED,*
(Price 1 dollar per doz.) THE

## Pittsburgh Magazine Almanack,

FOR 1807.

☞ AMONG other new and interesting matter, this Almanac will contain, an abstract view of A TOUR up the RED, BLACK, and WASHITA rivers in *Louisiana*, as performed by *Doctor Hunter*, *Mr. Dunbar*, and others, who were employed by the United States for the purpose of making a survey of these rivers, of the adjacent country, and of the *Hot Springs* in the vicinity of the last river.—With a notice of vegetables, minerals, animals, salt springs, Indians, silver mines, stones, plants, trees, situation and soil of the country—And an account of the great plains to the westward, and the great dividing mountain which separates the waters of the Missouri from those of the Pacific Ocean—of rock salt—the silver pin—a singular idea of the Indians respecting the universal deluge—the natural bridge—of the Arkansa and White rivers—the shining mountains—plaister of Paris—coal mine—Turkey oil stones, &c. &c.

It will also contain the advice of a father to his son on the choice of a wife; the advice of a father to his daughters, on conduct in life, behaviour, friendship, love and marriage.

*Also just published,*
(Price 50 cents per doz.)

## The Common Pittsburgh Almanack, for 1807.

☞ Orders for these and German Almanacks, merchants will please to forward early and much oblige their friend,

Sept. 1, 1806. *ZADOK CRAMER.*

## COTTON.

*A quantity of first quality*
Tennessee Cotton,
*FOR SALE,*

*By the Bale. Approved endorsed notes at six, three, or two months, taken in payment.*

*THOMAS CROMWELL.*

*Pittsburgh, June* 3, 1806.

## *PLANE MANUFACTORY.*

M. ELLIS & Co.

BEG leave to inform the Public that they have commenced the *Plane Making* Business in all its various branches, *Pittsburgh*, in Second Street, near the corner of Liberty Street, where those who please to favour them with their custom may rely upon PLANES of a superior quality, and on reasonable terms.

☞ All orders duly attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

*September 16th*, 1806. tf.

## *The Justices and Constables* ASSISTANT

*By* WM. GRAYDON, *Esquire.*

BEING a general collection of forms of practice, interpersed with various observations and directions; together with a number of adjudged cases, relative to the offices of justice and constable; with an appendix containing a variety of useful forms of conveyancing, this valuable book may be had at the Printing office of this Gazette. July 3, 1806.

## *JEREMIAH NEAVE,*

**No. 31,**

*SOUTH SECOND STREET,*
PHILADELPHIA,

HAS imported for the *FALL SALES*, and will have constantly on hand, a large and general assortment of

*CHINA, GLASS, & QUEENS WARE,*
*JAPANNED TEA TRAYS,*
*WAITERS, etc. etc.*

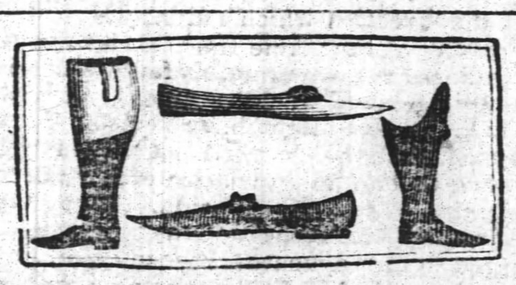
Of the newest and most fashionable patterns.

ALSO,

PIPES AND GLASS BOTTLES,

Well worth the attention of all Country Storekeepers connected with Philadelphia. The above articles will be sold on the lowest terms for cash, or for approved drafts at a short date.

September 10. 8t



## MATTHEW BARNWELL,

*Boot & Shoe Maker,*

RESPECTFULLY informs his former customers and the public, that he has removed from Front street to Market street, near the Monongahela river, where he intends carrying on his business more extensively than formerly, and as it will be his study to have work done in the best manner, he flatters himself that he will receive a share of the public patronage.

He has for sale, a quantity of *Soal* and *Upper Leather*, low for cash.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1806.

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE.

## *A large Tract of Land,*

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisputable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGON, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

PRESLEY NEVILL.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Westmoreland county, North Huntington township, on the state road, one mile from Cavet's mill, on the 10th September last, two red and white COWS, one has a bell on, and a crop off the right ear, the other has no ear mark. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

JAMES CLARK.

October 11, 1806.

## FOR SALE,

## A Tract of Donation Land,

CONSISTING of 200 acres, No. 209, in the First District. The Land is of a good quality. It will be sold low for cash and an indisputable title given. For terms apply to *JEREMIAH BARKER*, Esq. or *JAMES MOUNTAIN*, Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.

September 22, 1806. tf.

*The Election being over, and the minds of the people become calm, we present to the serious consideration of the public the following EXPOSE of the secret proceedings of the last session of Congress. It is taken from "The Richmond Enquirer," a paper heretofore loud in the praise of Mr. Jefferson, and is attributed to Mr. John Randolph.*

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

TO THE EDITOR.

THE events of the last session of Congress have furnished ample cause of speculation to the curious, and of regret to every true friend of his country. The mystery, which enveloped their proceedings, and beneath which some of their most important transactions yet remain shrouded, could not conceal from the most careless observer, that a schism had arisen in the republican party. But the causes which led to this afflicting event, are still buried in obscurity. In the history of this memorable occurrence, all is darkness, confusion and contradiction. The public mind, impatient of suspence, and as if despairing of further information, seems to have out-run the evidence, upon which alone its judgment should have been bottomed. So far as their opinion can be gathered from the public prints, the voice of the people has declared for the administration. In this decision, perhaps, it might have been the duty of the republican minority, and their friends, to acquiesce, had a fair view of the subject been laid before the public. But knowing, as I do, from the most indisputable proof, that facts have been mistated, opinion misrepresented—much truth suppressed, and more falsehood suggested; approving at the same time, from my heart, the course which they have pursued, I am impelled to offer to the world some facts and observations, which may enable them to form a more just opinion of the republican minority, during the last session of Congress, and of the motives by which they were probably actuated.

It must be obvious to the most superficial eye, that every consideration of a selfish or prudential nature, would have dissuaded any man or set of men, among the republicans, from an open opposition to any leading and favorite measure of the executive, at that juncture.—The president of the United States had just been re-elected by a great and imposing majority of the people. The acquisition of Louisiana had given an eclat to the executive, and cast a splendor around the administration, in wich every minor defect of the Government was eclipsed and forgotten. The colossal popularity of the President seemed to mock all opposition.—Unmindful of the past and dear-bought experience, *the republicans had erected a political idol, on whose altars he, who dared to question its infallibility, must first prepare to bleed.* In this posture of affairs, all opposition was indeed a forlorn hope. There was every thing to lose, nothing to gain. The minority had only to compromise their principles, to betray their duty to themselves, their constituents, and their country, in order to enjoy the countenance of the administration, to ensure the approbation of the public, for a time, and their own contempt forever. They had but to acquiesce in measures which their conscience and judgment condemned, and swim in ignoble security with the current of the day. They were not insensible to the danger of the opposite course: but whilst they coolly estimated the difficulty, they had the fortitude to encounter it. Let it be admitted, for a moment, that these gentlemen were mistaken in their view: still I pronounce, that he who does not applaud their independence is unworthy of the name of freeman.—They had the courage to assert and maintain the deliberate convictions of their honest judgement against the proudest authority, and preferred the hazard of their popularity to the surrender of their understandings and consciences. Let the people look to it. Is there any danger of time-servers, under a new administration, which has the power of rewarding them? that due respect will not always be paid to the loaves and fishes? The history of this government, of every executive with regal powers, must answer the question. Let the members constituting the republican minority be dismissed from the confidence and employment of the public—can they look for any thing like independence in their successors? It would indeed be an idle expectation. They must enter upon their legislative duties with instructions to lay aside suggestions of their own understandings, and conform themselves in all things to the wishes of the cabinet. The first lesson which they learned would teach them to consider any variation from the executive standard, as the most heinous sin in the political decalogue.—Would such men dare to oppose any presidential project, however criminal?—From the very nature of their appointment, they must become the puppets of the administration, for the time being. A house of representatives, so constituted, must dwindle into a mere chamber for enregistering ministerial edicts; whilst the forms of the constitution were preserved its substance would vanish.

On the third of December, 1805, the president's *public* message was laid before the two houses of congress. The aggressions of Spain

were specially noticed. "With Spain (says the chief magistrate), our negociations for a settlement of differences have not had a satisfactory issue. Spoliations during a former war, for which she had formally acknowledged herself responsible, have been refused to be compensated, but on conditions affecting other claims in no way connected with them; *yet the same practices are renewed in the present war, and are already of great amount.* Our commerce through the Mobile continues to be obstructed by arbitrary duties and vexatious searches. Propositions for adjusting *amicably* the boundaries of Louisiana have *not* been acceded to. Whilst however, the right is unsettled, we have avoided changing the state of things, by taking new posts, or strengthening ourselves in the new territories, *in the hope that the other power would not by a contrary conduct oblige us to meet their example*, and endanger conflicts of authority, the issue of which may not be easily controled. *But in this hope we have now reason to lessen our confidence.* Inroads have been recently made into the territories of Orleans and Mississippi. *Our citizens have been seized and their property plundered* in the very ports of the former, which had been actually delivered up by Spain, and *this by the regular officers and soldiers of that government.* I have therefore found it necessary, at length, to give orders to our troops on that frontier to be in readiness to protect our citizens, and to *repel* by *arms* any similar aggression in future."

It should be kept in mind that the "piratical acts" (mentioned in the second paragraph of the same message) "committed at the very mouths of our harbours, by private armed vessels, some without commissions, some with illegal commissions, others, with those of legal form, but transcending the authority of those commissions, *plundering and sinking our vessels, and exposing their crews in open boats or on desert shores*," were penetrated chiefly, if not exclusively, by Spanish and French privateers, fitted out principally, from the eastern ports of Cuba.

In the third paragraph, congress was called upon to make essential and determined opposition to the new principles interpolated into the law of nations:—in reference, no doubt, to certain decisions in the British court of admiralty. This address was re-echoed by a spirited (however precipitate) resolution of the Virginia assembly.

On the sixth of December, the following confidential message was received from the president:

"The depredations which had been committed on the commerce of the United States during the preceding war, by persons under the authority of Spain are sufficiently known to all. These made it a duty to require from that government indemnification for our injured citizens. A convention was accordingly entered into between the minister of the United States at Madrid, and the minister of that government for foreign affairs, by which it was agreed that the spoliations committed by Spanish subjects, and carried into ports of Spain, should be paid for by that nation, and that those committed by French subjects, and carried into Spanish ports, should remain for further discussion. Before this convention was returned to Spain with our ratification, the transfer of Louisiana by France to the United States took place; an event as unexpected as disagreeable to Spain. From that moment she seemed to change her conduct and disposition twards us. It was first manifested by her protest against the right of France to alienate Louisiana to us, which however was soon retracted and the right confirmed.—Then her offence was manifested at the act of Congress establishing a collection district on Mobile, although an authentic declaration immediately made, it was expressly confined to our acknowledged limits, and she now refused to ratify the convention signed by her own minister under the eye of his sovereign, unless we would consent to alterations of its terms which would have affected our claims against her, for spoliations by French subjects carried into Spanish ports.

"To obtain justice, as well as to restore friendship, I thought a special mission advisable, and accordingly appointed James Munroe minister extraordinary and plenipotentiary to repair to Madrid, and, in conjunction with our minister resident there, to endeavour to procure a ratification of the former convention and to come to an understanding with Spain, as to the boundaries of Louisiana. It appeared at once that her policy was to reserve herself for events, and, in the mean time to keep our differences in an undetermined state. This will be evident from papers now communicated to you. After nearly five months fruitless endeavor to bring them to some definite and satisfactory result, our ministers ended the conferences, without having been able to obtain indemnity for spoliations of *any description*, or any satisfaction as to the boundaries of Louisiana, other than a declaration that we had no rights eastward of the Iberville, and that our line to the west was one, which would have left us but a string of land on the bank of the river Mississippi. Our injured citizens were thus left without any prospect of retribution from the wrong doer, and as to the boundary, each party was to take its own course. That which they have chosen to pursue will appear from the documents now communicated. They authorise the inference that it is their intention to advance on our possessions, until they shall be repressed by an opposing force. Considering that Congress alone is constitutionally invested with the power of changing our condition from peace to war, I have thought it my duty to await their authority for using force in any degree which could be avoided. I have barely instructed the officers stationed in the neighborhood of the aggressions, to protect our citizens from violence, to patrole within the borders actually delivered to us, and not to go out of them, but when necessary to repel an inroad, or to rescue a citizen or his property; and the Spanish remaining at New-Orleans are required to depart without further delay. It ought to be noted here that since the change* in the state of affairs in Europe, Spain has ordered her cruizers and courts to respect our treaty with her.

"The conduct of France, and the part she may take in the misunderstandings between the United States and Spain, are too important to be unconsidered. She was prompt and decided in her declarations, and our demands on Spain for French spoliations, carried into Spanish ports, were included in the settlement between the United States and France. She took at once the ground that she had acquired no right from Spain, and had meant to deliver us none eastward of the Iberville; her silence as to the western boundaries leaving us to infer† her opinion might be against Spain in that quarter. Whatever direction she might mean to give to these differences it does not appear that she has contemplated their proceeding to actual rupture, or that at the date of our last advices from Paris her government had any suspicions of the hostile attitude Spain had taken here.—On the contrary we have reason to believe, that she (France) was disposed to effect a settlement on a plan analagous to what our ministers had proposed,‡ and so comprehensive as to remove as far as possible the grounds of future collission or controversy on the eastern as well as the western side of the Mississippi.

"The present crisis in Europe is favorable for pressing such a settlement, and not a moment should be lost in availing ourselves of it. Should it pass unimproved, our situation would become much more difficult. Formal war is not necessary, it is not probable that it will follow; *but the protection of our citizens, the shirit and honor of our country require that force should be interposed in a certain degree.* It will probably contribute to advance the object of peace.

"But the course to be pursued will require the command of means which it belongs to congress exclusively to yield or deny. To them I communicate every fact material for their information, and the documents necessary to enable them to judge for themselves. *To their wisdom then I look for the course I am to pursue, and will pursue with sincere zeal that which they shall approve.*"

This message with the doccuments accompanying it, were referred to a secret committee consisting of Mr. John Randolph, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. John Cotton Smith, Mr. Mumford, Mr. Williams of S. C. Mr. Bidwell, and Mr. Brown.

It may be proper to remark that this message, although deemed by the clerk (as he stated to the house) to be part of the secret journal, which had been ordered to be printed, was nevertheless omitted; nor has the omission ever been satisfactorily accounted for. The house by a subsequent vote refused to make it publick.

The chairman of the committee to whom the confidential message was referred, immediately waited on the president, and informed him of the direction which had been given to it; expressing at the same time his willingness and readiness to co-operate, as far as his principles and judgement would permit, in such plans as the Executive might have devised for the occasion. He then learned, not without some surprize, that an appropriation of two millions was wanting to purchase Florida. He told the president without reserve "that he would never agree to such a measure, because the money had not been asked for in the message; that he could not consent to shift upon his own shoulders, or those of the house, the proper responsibility of the executive; but that even if the money had been explicitly demanded, he should have been averse to granting it; because, after the total failure of every attempt at negociation, such a step would disgrace us forever; because France, would never withhold her ill offices, whereby their interposition she could extort money from us; because, if Great Britain, with whom we had serious matter of controversy, did not consider our supplying her enemies with money¶ as a breach of our neutrality, it must inspire her with contempt for any attitude of resistance which we might assume towards her; that it was equally to the interest of Spain and of the U. States to accommodate the matter by an exchange of territory;" (to this mode of settlement, the president seemed much opposed) "that the nations of Europe like the Barbary powers would hereafter refuse to look at the credentials of our ministers, without a previous *douceur*" and much more to the same purpose.

* Coalition between Austria, Russia, and Great Britain, it is presumed.

† Leaving Mr. Talleyrand "to infer," that it would afford him a second glorious occasion of dipping his hands into our pockets.

‡ Our ministers had proposed to surrender our claims to compensation for the withholding of the right of deposit at New-Orleans and for spoliations, Spanish as well as French and to establish the Colorado as the western boundary of Louisiana. Although the Colorado is a vast distance to the west of the existing limit between the two nations, it is evident, from the face of our dispatches, that our ministers in agreeing to establish that river as the boundary, had been obliged to exceed the authority of their instructions; (the government of the United States claiming to the Rio Bravo)—This proposition (the ultimatum on our part) was rejected at the court of Madrid with disdain; and that ended the negociation. Yet France, it seems, was disposed to a settlement on "analogous terms;" although Mr. Talleyrand had in the most delicate style, declared that our claims of Spain for French spoliations caried into Spanish ports, "*must be abandoned.*"

¶ It is believed that the Louisiana treaty was antedated to obviate this very difficulty. If money, why not warlike stores, or even fleets and armies.

The committee met on the 7th of December, but came to no definite resolution. One of its members (Mr. Bidwell of Massachusetts) construed the message into a requisition of money, for purposes of foreign intercourse, and proposed a grant to that effect, but in this construction he was unsupported, and its proposition over-ruled. He himself, when the subject was agitated in the house would not avow the same construction of the message which he had given to it in the select committee. On the 14th of December, the chairmain of that committee was obliged to go to Baltimore from whence he did not return until the 21st. During this interval, the dispatches from Mr. Monroe, of the 18th and 25th of October, were received by government. Previous to the chairman's departure, having occasion to call on the secretary of state, he was told by that officer, that France would not permit Spain to adjust her differences with us: that France wanted money, and that we must give it to her or have a Spanish and French war. It was when he related this circumstance to the house that Mr. Randolph said, "his confidence in the secretary of state had never been very high, but that *now*, it was gone *forever*." And on the same occasion Mr. Nicholson (who voted for the appropriation) exclaimed, that he trusted in God the negociation would fail—Several other republican members seemed shocked at this disclosure, and expressed regret at the vote they had given. On the morning of Saturday the 21st of December the chairman of the select committee arrived from Baltimore. The committee were immediately convened.—As they were about to assemble, the chairman was called aside by the secretary of the treasury, with whom he retired, and who put into his hands a paper headed "provision for the purchase of Florida." As soon as he had cast his eyes on the title, the chairman declared he would not vote a shilling, the secretary interrupted him, by observing, with his characteristic caution, that he did not mean to be understood as recommending the measure but if the *committee* should deem it adviseable, he had devised a plan for raising the necessary suplies, as he had been requested, (or directed) in that case to do. The chairman expressed himself disgusted with the whole of this procedure, which he could not but consider as highly disingenuous. He said "that he was as sensible of the importance of Florida to the United States, and as willing to acquire it honorably as any man, but he would never consent to proceed in this way—that the most scrupulous care had been taken to cover the reputation of the administration, whilst congress were expected to act as if they had no character to loose—that whilst the official language of the executive was consistent and dignified, whislt the president warned us of the "determination of Spain to advance upon our possessions until she should be repressed by an opposing force," and pronounced "that the protection of our citizens, as well as the spirit and honour of our country rendered the interposition of that force necessary," declaring at the same time "his determination to pursue the course which the wisdom of congress should prescribe;" congress was privily required to take upon itself all the odium of shrinking from the national honor and national defence, and of delivering the public purse to the first cut-throat that demanded it. From the official communications—from the face of the record, it would appear that the executive had discharged his duty in recommending manly and vigorous measures, which he had been obliged to abandon, and compelled by congress to pursue an opposite course, when, in fact congress itself had been acting all the while at executive instigation." The chairman further observed "that he did not understand this double set of opinions and principles; the one ostensible to go upon the journals and before the public, and the other the efficient, and real motive to action: that he held true wisdom and cunning to be utterly incompatible in the conduct of great affairs—that he had strong objections to the measure itself, but, in the shape it was presented, his repugnance to it was insuperable." And in a subsequent conversation with the president himself, in which these objections were recapitulated, he declared "that he too had a character to support, and principles to maintain, and avowed his determined opposition to the whole scheme."

(TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.)

NATCHEZ, *September* 16.

Letters from Natchitoches, under date of the 5th of September, state the Spanish army continued encamped at the Bayau Pierre, and was supposed to be twelve hundred strong. Governor Cerdero from St. Augustine, had arrived at Nacogdoches with a reinforcement of three hundred regular troops.

Governor Claiborne was still at Natchitoches, and between him and the officer commanding the Spanish troops, several letters had passed. Governor Claiborne had ordered a detachment of militia to be in readiness to march. The troops from Fort Adams had not arrived but were daily expected. The Spanish governor Horrera, has arrested three Americans from Kentucky, of the names of Brewster, Shaw, and Irvin, and sent them prisoners to St. Antony—Governor Claiborne has demanded their immediate release. The Spanish army has evinced no disposition to attack Natchitoches—they avow their object to be, to preserve inviolate the territory of the king their master. It is believed at Natchitoches, that nothing prevents the American troops from marching against the Spaniards but orders to that effect.

The removal (by order of the President) of a detachment of Spanish troops last winter on the west side the Sabine, is assigned by the Spaniards as the reason for augmenting their force in what they call the province of Taxas. This province they say extends to Little Bayau, about 6 miles from Natchitoches, called Rvefunda. The settlers of the Bayau Pierre were the Spanish army now is, have considered themselves under the government of Spain.

Extract of a letter from New-Orleans, to a Mercantile house in this city, dated Sept. 12, 1806.

"We have news from the Attakapas, saying, "It is rumored here that Col. Thompson has ordered the militia of this county, to be in readiness, and that capt. Boyer has been defeated and taken, and that Major Sparks is driven back. It is certain, that the Spanish army is on the march this side of Natchitoches."

"We have just, however, received authentic information, that there has been no engagement, but that the Spaniards were obliged to return across the Sabine river again to preserve their health, and that while they were on this side about 3 weeks, they lost 500 of their men with the fever; and that the governor of the interior of Mexico, was on his way with troops, and when they arrived they would have an army of 5 or 6000 men, when they will endeavor to force a passage to this place."

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 10.

The following portrait of American enterprize on the ocean, says the Editor of the Norfolk Ledger, was drawn by Edmund Burke, in a speech delivered in the House of Commons two and thirty years since. This is a people who our philosophical rulers would persuade to abandon the ocean, who while (as the orator says) in the gristle exhibited such wonderful enterprise. "As to the wealth which the colonies have drawn from the sea by their fisheries, you had all that matter fully opened at your bar.—You surely thought these acquisitions of value, for they seemed even to excite your envy; and yet the spirit by which that enterprizing employment has been exercised, ought rather, in my opinion, to have raised your esteem and admiration. And pray Sir, what in the world is equal to it? Pass by the other parts, and look at the manner in which the New-England people have of late carried on the whale fishery. While we follow them among tumbling mountains of ice, and behold them penetrating into the deepest frozen recesses of Hudson's Bay, and Davis's Streights, whilst we are looking for them beneath the artick circle, we hear that they have pierced into the opposite region of polar cold, that they are at the Antipodes, and engaged under the frozen serpent of the south. Falkland Island, which seemed too remote and romantic an object for the grasp of national ambition, is but a stage and resting place to their victorious industry. Nor is the equinoctial heat more discouraging to them, than the accumulated winter of both poles. We know that while some of them draw the line or strike the harpoon on the coast of Africa, others run the longitude, and pursue their gigantic game along the coast of Brazil. No sea but what is vexed with their fisheries. No climate that is not witness to their toils. Neither the perseverance of Holland, nor the activity of France, nor the dexterous and firm sagacity of English enterprize, ever carried their most perilous mode of hardy industry to the extent to which it has been pursued by this recent people; a people who are still in the gristle, and not yet hardened into manhood."


# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

*TUESDAY, October* 28, 1806.


Samuel Smith, Esq. is re-elected a member of Congress for this district.

Francis M'Clure, Abner Lacock and Jacob Machlin, Esqrs. are re-elected members of the House of Representatives of this State, for the counties of Allegheny, Beaver and Butler.

William Hoge is elected a member of Congress for Washington county, in the place of John Hamilton, the present representative.

John Smilie, of Fayette, and William Findley, of Westmoreland, are re-elected members of Congress, without opposition.

From the Frankfort (Ken.) Palladium, dated, October 9, 1806.

By the mail of this morning we have received from an obliging friend, the following letter from captain Clark to his brother gen. Clark, near Louisville. Gaptain Clark did not, perhaps, intend it for publication; but to gratify, in some measure, the impatient wishes of his countrymen, the general was prevailed upon to permit its appearance in our paper of to-day.

ST. LOUIS, 23d September, 1806.

Dear Brother,

We arrived at this place at 12 o'clock to-day, from the Pacific Ocean, where we remained during the last winter, near the entrance of the Columbia river. This station we left on the 27th of March last, and should have reached St. Louis early in August, had we not been detained by the snow which barred our passage across the Rocky mountains, until the 24th of June. In returning through those mountains we divided ourselves into several parties, digressing from the route, by which we went out, in order the more effectually to explore the country, and discover the most practicable route which does exist across the continent by the way of the Missouri and Columbia rivers: In this we were completely successful, and have therefore no hesitation in declaring, that such as nature has permitted, we have discovered the best route which does exist across the continent of North-America in that direction. Such is that by way of the Missouri to the foot of the rapids below the great falls of that river, a distance of 2575 miles, thence by land passing by the Rocky mountains, to a navigable part of the Kooskooske 340 miles; and with the Kooskooske 73 miles, Lewis's river 154 miles, and the Columbia 413 miles to the Pacific Ocean, making the total distance from the confluence of the Missouri and Mississippi, to the discharge of the Columbia into the Pacific Ocean 3555 miles. The navigation of the Missouri may

be deemed good—its difficulties arise from its falling banks, timber embeded in the mud of its channel, its sand-bars and steady rapidity of its current, all which may be overcome with a great degree of certainty, by using the necessary precautions. The passage by land of 340 miles from the falls of the Missouri to the Kooskooske, is the most formidable part of the tract proposed across the continent. Of this distance, 200 miles is along a good road, and 140 miles over tremendous mountains, which for 60 miles are covered with eternal snows.—A passage over these mountains is, however, practicable from the latter part of June to the last of September; and the cheap rate at which horses are to be obtained from the Indians of the Rocky mountains, and west of them, reduce the expences of transportation over this portage to a mere trifle. The navigation of the Kooskooske, Lewis's river, and the Columbia, is safe and good, from the first of April to the middle of August, by making three portages on the latter river. The first of which, in descending is 1200 paces at the falls of Columbia 261 miles up that river, the second of two miles at the long narrows 6 miles below the falls, and a third, also of two miles at the great rapids 65 miles still lower down. The tide flows up the Columbia 183 miles, and within 7 miles of the great rapids. Large sloops may with safety ascend as high as tide water, and vessels of 300 tons burthen, reach the entrance of the Multnomah river, a large southern branch of the Columbia, which takes its rise on the confines of New-Mexico, with the Callerado and Apostle's rivers, discharging itself into the Columbia 125 miles from its entrance into the Pacific Ocean. I consider this tract across the continent of immense advantage to the fur trade, as all the furs collected in nine-tenths of the most valuable fur country in America, may be conveyed to the mouth of the Columbia, and shipped from thence to the East-Indies, by the first of August in each year: and will of course reach Canton earlier than the furs which are annually exported from Montreal arrive in G. Britain.

In our outward bound voyage we ascended to the foot of the rapids below the great falls of the Missouri; where we arrived on the 14th of June, 1805. Not having met with any of the natives of the Rocky mountains, we were of course ignorant of the passes by land, which existed, through those mountains to the Columbia river; and had we even known the route, we were destitute of horses, which would have been indispensibly necesssary to enable us to transport the requisite quantity of ammunition and other stores to ensure the remaining part of our voyage down the Columbia; we therefore, determined to navigate the Missouri, as far as it was practicable, or unless we met with some of the natives from whom we could obtain horses and information of the country. Accordingly we undertook a most laborious portage at the falls of the Missouri, of 18 miles, which we effected with our canoes and baggage by the 3d of July. From hence ascending the Missouri, we penetrated the Rocky mountain at the distance of 71 miles above the upper part of the portage, and penetrated as far as the three forks of that river, a distance of 180 miles further: Here the Missouri divides into three nearly equal branches at the same point. The two largest branches are so nearly of the same dignity, that we did not conceive that either of them could with propriety retain the name of the Missouri; and therefore called these streams Jefferson's, Madison's and Gallatin's rivers. The confluence of those rivers, is 2848 miles from the mouth of the Missouri, by the meanders of that river. We arrived at the three forks of the Missouri the 27th of July. Not having yet been so fortunate as to meet with the natives, although I had previously made several exertions for that purpose, we were compelled still to continue our route by water.

The most northerly of the three forks, that to which we had given the name of Jefferson's river, was deemed the most proper for our purpose, and we accordingly ascended it 248 miles, to the upper forks, and its extreme navigable point; making the total distance to which we had navigated the waters of the Missouri 3096 miles, of which 429 lay within the Rocky mountains. On the morning of the 17th of August, 1805, I arrived at the forks of Jefferson's river, where I met captain Lewis, who had previously penetrated with a party of three men, to the waters of the Columbia, discovered a band of the Shoshone nation, and had found means to induce 35 of their chiefs and warriors to accompany him to that place. From these people we learned that the river on which they resided was not navigable, and that a passage through the mountains in that direction was impracticable; being unwilling to confide in this unfavorable account of the natives, it was concerted between captain Lewis and myself, that one of us should go forward immediately with a small party, and explore the river; while the other in the interim would lay up our canoes at that place, and engage the natives with their horses to assist in transporting our stores and baggage to their camp.—Accordingly I set out the next day, passed the dividing mountains between the waters of the Missouri and Columbia, and descended the river which I since call the East fork of Lewis's river, about 70 miles.—Finding that the Indians account of the country in the direction of this river was correct, I returned and joined captain Lewis on the 29th of August at the Shoshone camp, excessively fatigued as you may suppose; having passed mountains almost inaccessible, and compelled to subsist on berries during the greater part of my route. We now purchased 27 horses of the Indians, and hired a guide, who assured us that he could in fifteen days take us to a large river in an open country west of these mountains, by a route some distance to the north of the river on which they lived and that by which the natives west of the mountains, visit the plains of the Missouri, for the purpose of hunting the buffaloe. Every preparation being made we sat forward with our guide on the 31st of August, through those tremendous mountains, in which we continued until the 22d of September, before we reached the lower country beyond them; on our way we met with the Oleachshoot a band of the Tuchapays from whom we obtained an accession of seven horses and exchanged eight or ten others; this proved of infinite service to us, as we were compelled to subsist on horse beef about eight days before we reached the Kooskooske. During our passage over these mountains we suffered every thing which hunger, cold, and fatigue could impose; nor did our difficulties with respect to provision, cease on our arrival at the Kooskooske. for although the Pallotepallers a numerous nation inhabiting that country, were extremely hospitable, and for a few trifling articles furnished us with an abundance of roots and dried salmon, the food to which they were accustomed; we found that we could not subsist on these articles, and almost all of us grew sick on eating them; we were obliged therefore to have recourse to the flesh of horses and dogs as food to supply the difficiency of our guns, which produced but little meat, as game was scarce in the vicinity of our camp on Kooskooske, where we were compelled to remain in order to construct our perogues to descend the river. At this season the salmon are meagre and form but indifferent food. While we remained here I was myself sick for several days, and my friend captain Lewis suffered a severe indisposition.

Having completed four perogues and a small canoe, we gave our horses in charge to the Pallotepallers until we returned, and on the 7th of October re-embarked for the Pacific ocean. We descended by the route I have already described. The water of the river being low at this season, we experienced much difficulty in descending, we found it obstructed by a great number of difficult and dangerous rapids in passing of which our perogues several times filled, and the men escaped narrowly with their lives. However this difficulty does not exist in high water, which happens within the period which I have previously mentioned. We found the natives extremely numerous, and generally friendly, though we have on several occasions owed our lives and the fate of the expedition to our number, which consisted of 31 men. On the 17th of November we reached the ocean, where various considerations induced us to spend the winter; we therefore searched for an eligible situation for that purpose, and selected a spot on the south side of a little river, called by the natives *Netul*, which discharges itself at a small bar on the south side of the Columbia, and 14 miles within point Adams. Here we constructed some log houses, and defended them with a common stockade work; this place we called Fort Clatsop, after a nation of that name who were our nearest neighbours. In this country we found an abundance of elk, on which we subsisted principally during the last winter; we left Fort Clatsop on the 27th of March. On our homeward bound voyage, being much better acquainted with the country we were enabled to take such precaut ons as in a great measure secured us from the want of provision at any time, and greatly lessened our fatigues, when compared to those to which we were compelled to submit in our outward bound journey. We have not lost a man since we left the Mandians a circumstance which I assure you is a pleasing consideration to me. As I shall shortly be with you, and the post is now waiting, I deem it unnecessary here to attempt minutely the occurrences of the last eighteen months.

I am, &c.

Your affectionate brother,

WM. CLARK.

---

## JAMES HOPE,

*LADIES SHOEMAKER,*

LATELY ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND.

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has opened for Sale in the late dwelling house of William Irwin, deceased, fronting the Diamond, a handsome and extensive assortment of

*Ladies Shoes,*

of Kid, Morocco and other Leather, warranted good. He has also for Sale, a variety of beautiful Kid and Morocco Skins, together with a large assortment of Shoe Trimmings.

He will make Ladies Shoes to any pattern in the neatest manner and newest fashion, and flatters himself from his long experience in business he will give satisfaction to those who may please to honor him with their commands.

Pittsburgh, October 27, 1806.

N. B. Employment and good encouragement will be given to two or three Journeymen well acquainted with making Ladies Shoes; and one or two women who understand Shoe binding, or wish to learn it, will receive generous encouragement.

---

## THOMAS PERKINS,

*Respectfully informs the Public that he has just commenced the*

Gold, Silver Smith & Watch

*Business,*

IN Market Street, a few doors above Mr. John Scull's corner. Having served a regular apprenticeship in one of the first Shops in Philadelphia, he will engage to perform in some of the most difficult branches of the business (such as Plate Gold work, &c.) equal to any thing done in the City and at the lowest prices. He hopes, by his attention, punctuality, and experience in the business, to merit the patronage of the public.

*Pittsburgh, October* 26, 1806.

---

*For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,*

*THE TABLE OF FEES,*

established by law for Justices of the Peace and Constables.

---

List of Causes set down for Trial at November Term, 1806, in the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Lessee of James Hamilton* | *vs* | *James Crawford, George Thompson & William Thompson* |
| *John Fredeback* | *vs* | *Andrew Williams* |
| *Executors of Peter Harshey, dec.* | *vs* | *Joseph Bedsworth & Alexander Irwin* |
| *Same* | *vs* | *Same* |
| *George Miller* | *vs* | *Samuel Boyd* |
| *H. Leaphart's adms.* | *vs* | *Jb. Bausman's adms* |
| *Charles Barnathy for self and state* | *vs* | *Andw. Armstrong* |
| *Robert Pedin* | *vs* | *James Stoddard* |
| *Les. of S. Ross et al.* | *vs* | *Wm. M'Junkins, jr.* |
| *John White* | *vs* | *Elam Thomas* |
| *Hugh Cunningham* | *vs* | *John White* |
| *Les. of Zk. Wright* | *vs* | *Robert Vance* |
| *Thomas M'Kean Governor of the Com.* | *vs* | *Michael Huffnagle and James Brison* |
| *Robert Williby* | *vs* | *Joseph M'Knight* |
| *Mathlas Hook* | *vs* | *Joseph Penny* |
| *Thomas Boyd and Mary his wife* | *vs* | *James Boyd* |
| *John Crawford* | *vs* | *Robert Smith* |
| *Nathan Bayles* | *vs* | *Wm. Barber* |
| *Robert Smith* | *vs* | *John Crawford* |
| *Peter Burret* | *vs* | *Nathaniel M. Young* |
| *Jacob Server* | *vs* | *Michael Rager* |
| *Wm. Amberson* | *vs* | *Isaac Lane* |
| *Ormsby and Gregg* | *vs* | *James Frew* |
| *Jacob Castleman* | *vs* | *Wm. Fox* |
| *Wm. Evans* | *vs* | *Charles Brooks* |
| *Nathaniel Points* | *vs* | *Wm. Irwin* |
| *Robert Kincaid* | *vs* | *Albert Torrence* |
| *Valentine & Thompson* | *vs* | *James Gray* |
| *Les. of J. Ramage* | *vs* | *Andrew Jack* |
| *John and A. Wills* | *vs* | *George Pancake* |
| *Dunning M'Nair* | *vs* | *Robert Porter* |
| *Daniel Loughery* | *vs* | *Wm. Dunning* |
| *Wm. M'Candless* | *vs* | *Thomas Bracken* |
| *Samuel Deal and Wm. Deal,* | *vs* | *James O'Hara and Robert Vance* |
| *Cunkling Budd* | *vs* | *B. F. Brewster and Wm. Wiley* |
| *John Kennedy* | *vs* | *Adam Burchfield* |
| *Robert Cunningham* | *vs* | *James Corsby* |
| *Dl. M'Donald et al.* | *vs* | *Ax. M'Candless et al* |
| *Jacob Loutzenheiser* | *vs* | *John M'Mullen* |
| *Same* | *vs* | *Same* |
| *Wm. Dunning* | *vs* | *John Rowland* |
| *Commonwealth* | *vs* | *Ephraim Jones et al.* |
| *Robert Simpson* | *vs* | *Samuel Jones* |
| *The heirs of Samuel Peebles, dec.* | *vs* | *John M'Millan* |
| *Same* | *vs* | *John M'Calister* |
| *Nathaniel Chick* | *vs* | *Erastus Daniels* |
| *James Nugent* | *vs* | *John Cubbage* |
| *Same* | *vs* | *James Cubbage* |
| *John and Ax. Wills* | *vs* | *Wm. Cogan* |
| *Ephraim Davis* | *vs* | *West Elliott et al.* |
| *Joseph Dorsey* | *vs* | *Maccoun and Tilford* |
| *Wm. Valentine* | *vs* | *Timothy Murphy* |
| *Les. of N. Bedford* | *vs* | *Hardy Rundel* |
| *John and Alexander Wills* | *vs* | *Robert Campbell special bail of John Davidson* |
| *Alexander M'Nickle* | *vs* | *Robert Roberts* |
| *Brown and Wallace* | *vs* | *James Irwin joint obgor with N. Chick and Wm. Dunning* |
| *Same* | *vs* | *Same* |
| *Lessee of Geo. W. Elliot and wife* | *vs* | *Joseph Scott* |
| *James Robinson and George Wallace* | *vs* | *Wm. Whitesell alias Whitesde* |
| *James Coggshall* | *vs* | *Wm. Cogan* |
| *Simon Small* | *vs* | *Hugh Donal* |
| *John Hall* | *vs* | *Zk. and Jer. Wright* |
| *John Perry* | *vs* | *Thomas Riddle* |
| *Robt. Cummins and Charles Glenn* | *vs* | *Wm. Valentine* |
| *Jacob Black* | *vs* | *Thomas Wilson* |

PRESLEY NEVILL, *Proth'y.*

---

## NOTICE,

IS hereby given, that suits will be commenced against all Stockholders in the Erie and Waterford Turnpike Road Company, who shall not have made the first payment of Six Dollars on each share before the first day of November next.

And further, that orders drawn by any of the persons who have contracted, or shall contract with the President and Managers of said Company to make any part of said road, in favour of any of the Stockholders, payable by the President and Managers, will be received in payment of the shares of such Stockholders.

By order of the President and Managers,

JUDAH COLT, *Treasurer.*

Erie, 2d October, 1806.

---

## Sixty Dollars Reward,

FOR the following persons, if they are secured in any jail, they having absented themselves in November, 1805, from the ship Liberty, of Philadelphia, without having fulfilled their obligations, and paid their passages.

CHRISTOPH GERBER, son, a fine young man, with brown hair, 24 years old, a carpenter by trade.

JACOB GERBER, a brother of the foregoing, 20 years old, also a carpenter.

ANNA GERBER, the sister of the two foregoing, 22 years old, with light brown hair, and pretty fleshy.

ELIZABETH GERBER, mother of the above persons. All those were born in Zunssgen, in the Canton of Basel, in Switzerland.

JACOB MUNDWEILER, from Danicken, Canton Basel, has dark brown hair, pointed nose and chin, pock-marked, a turner by trade, follows school-keeping, writes a fine German hand, and is frequently with the family of the Gerbers.

JACOB HURBY, from Gilderkinden, Canton of Basel, ranaway by the persuasion of the family of the Gerber, 26 years old, a carpenter by trade, has a broad nose and large mouth, brown hair, and of a merry disposition.

Notice of the apprehension to be given to G. V. STEINHAUER, No. 169, corner of Vine Street, in Philadelphia. Octo. 17, 1806.

---

The Trustees of the Pittsburgh Academy are requested to meet *This Evening* at 6 o'clock, at Ferree's Tavern, to provide for the compensation of Mr. Hopkins, the Tutor.

P. NEVILL, President.

Pittsburgh, October 28, 1806.

---

## Mrs. BURKE,

BEGES leave to inform the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its neighbourhood, that her SCHOOL will open on *MONDAY* the 11th of November.

Board and instruction in English Reading, Grammar, Writing and Geography, with a variety of Needle Work, plain and ornamental, at 100 dollars per annum.

*Day Scholars on the following terms:*

English Reading, Grammar, and Needle Work, 4 dollars per quarter.

Writing and Geography, 2 dolls. per quarter.

Pittsburgh, October 28, 1806.

---

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they continue to carry on the

## Fulling Business,

in all its various branches, at John Cavet's Fulling mill, on Brush creek, North Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county. Those who may please to favour them with their custom may depend on having their work done in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms, and for the convenience of persons living at a distance Cloth will be received at the Store of *Mr. John Irwin*, in Pittsburgh, and returned there when finished, which will be without delay. It is requested of those who send cloth to put a written direction on it.

JOSIAH & JOHN HARVEY.

October 27, 1806.

---

## WANTED TO HIRE,

A good Blacksmith,

TO whom good encouragement will be given by ROBERT BEEBE, opposite Murphy's Ferry on the Allegheny river, who carries on BOAT BUILDING in all its branches, and where any person may be supplied at the shortest notice.

October 24, 1806.

---

## NOTICE.

*Monday Evening, the 20th inst.* NIGHT SCHOOL opened next door to Mr. Banton's, Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

*A. DOWNING,*

October 15, 1806.

---

## FOR SALE,

A LOT in the Borough of Pittsburgh, situate on Liberty and Penn Streets, marked on the general plan of the Borough, No. 120, and bounded by Lots Nos. 119 and 121. Apply to GEORGE ARMSTRONG, Esq. in Greensburgh, or to

H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th October, 1806.

---

Will be Sold by Public Sale, at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 10th day of November next, a TRACT OF LAND, situate in Butler county, on the waters of Conequenessing creek, containing 200 acres, on which a large improvement is made. This Tract of Land was the property of Colin M'Donald, an insolvent debtor, who assigned it to the subscribers for the benefit of his creditors.

DUNNING M'NAIR,
ROBERT STEWART.

10th October, 1806.

---

## By yesterday's Mail.

BALTIMORE, *October* 20.

By late advices from the *Mediterranean*, we learn that war has been declared between the Bey of Tunis and the Dey of Algiers; occasioned by the refusal of Tunis to pay the stipulated tribute to Algiers, in which the former is said to be countenanced by the Porte. The Bey of Tunis has raised an army of 70 000 men and the Dey of Algiers one of 60,000; the latter with the avowed purpose of attacking Tunis.—His troops manifested some repugnance to marching, until they were tempted with the offer of the plunder of the town. No accounts have been received of the meeting of these armies, from which we may expect a bloody combat. The Tunisian cruizers had already entered the harbours of Algiers; and committed considerable depradations; and Algiers had sent out several cruisers to intercept *Melli Melli.—Nat. Intel.*

---

Captain Rose, (arrived at New-York) from Trinidad, in 18 days, informs, that just before he sailed, a dispatch boat arrived there from the Spanish *Main*, with an account of *Miranda's* having had an engagement with the Spaniards, in which he had been victorious, and defeated them with the loss of 4 or 500 killed.

---

NORFOLK, *October* 14.

It was a current report yesterday, that *Mons. Turreau* has made a formal demand on our government of 80,000 POUNDS STERLING, for the French ship L'Impeteaux, lately burnt by the British within the jurisdiction of the United States! For the truth of this we cannot vouch, but this much is certain that government have directed Commodore Barron, and his brother Capt. J Barron, to survey the situation of the ship when destroyed, and to report accordingly, and that they went from this place yesterday for that purpose.

## Valuable Medicines.

Just received from RICHARD LEE's Patent and Family Medicine Store, New-York.

### HAMILTON'S
### *WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,*

PREPARED ONLY BY RICHARD LEE.

*Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and eighty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age and in every situation of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions of foulness, in the stomach and bowels.*

THIS medicine bears no anology whatsoever to others of the similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being suited to every age and constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent and is so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, though no worms exist in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul and offensive; and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularily efficacious in carrying off all gross humours and eruptions; and are the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any occasion.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning, bad and corrupted gums; itching in the nose and about the seat; convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometime privation of speech; startling and grinding of the teeth in sleep; irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voratious; purging with slimy and fœtid stools; vomiting; large and hard belly; pains and sickness at the stomach; pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits; slow fever with small and irregular pulse; a dry cough, extensive thirst; sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms should have immediate recourse to *Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges*, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine, given occasionally during the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children," a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infan part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number

### CASES OF CURES.

*(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal application—not being performed in Europe, nobody knows where, but at home.*

### AFFIDAVIT.

Mitchael Duffy, residing at No. 47, Wilkes-street Fell's Point, in the city of Baltimore voluntary maketh oath that the following statement is just and true.

In the beginning of May last, my three children, a boy of seven, and two girls, the one of five and the other three years of age, were taken very ill, nearly at the same time, of a common fever, as I then supposed, but was soon convinced the disorder was caused by worms. They were frequently troubled with convulsion fits and violent startings in their sleep, and with almost continual vomiting and purging, particularily the youngest. I made immediate application to a physician of the first reputation and medicines were administered with a confidence of success which only increased our disappointment. The children grew daily worse, and I was absolutely without hopes of their recovery. The youngest soon appeared almost devoid of animation, scarcely an inhabitant of this world. In this distressing moment I was told that Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges had performed cures in many cases equally desperate. I immediately purchased a box, and gave each of them a dose, which in a few hours produced the most considerable effects; the least voided a great number of very large worms, and the second thousand of small ones, many of them not a quarter of an inch long. In the youngest they seemed to be consumed, and had the appearance of skins and slimy matter. I repeated the dose, agreeable to the paper of directions, and they all speedily recovered a good state of health, which they still enjoy, though five months have nearly elapsed since they were on the borders of the grave, and the death of the whole seemed to be inevitable.

Sworn before me the 29th day of Sept. 1799.

J. SMITH.

*From David Cassat, Esq. Attorney at Law.*

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York-Town, Pennsylvania.

SIR,

I have in several instances of late had reason to believe that my children were afflicted with worms, and after trying other remedies to no purpose, have administered Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges; the consequences have uniformly been, that the symptoms were immediatly removed, and the children restored to their usual health. This happened in some cases, even where the advice and aid of phisicians have failed. I think I can, from sufficient experience, say, that the Lozenges are the most efficacious remedy now in use for the worms as well as other ordinary complaints of children, such as relaxation of the bowels, indigestion, loss of appetite, &c. &c. You are at liberty to publish the above if you think proper.

DAVID CASSAT.

*To Dr. John Spangler.*

*The above valuable medicines is equally efficacious when administered to adults, as may be seen by a number of respectable certificates, contained in a pamphlet, to be had gratis at the place of sale—and to prevent the purchase of inferior articles observe the Lozenges are sold in Pittsburgh by* Mr. JOHN ANTHONY TARASCON ONLY.

Where also may be had prepared by Richard Lee,

*Patent and Family Medicine,*

Celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable—particularly Coughs and Colds, Asthma, Approaching Consumption, Gout, Rheumatism, Sprains, Palsy, Head-ache, Tooth-ache, Corns, Itch, Diseases of the Eyes, Ring Worms, Tetters, Inward Weaknesses, Nervous Disorders, Female complaints, Hooping Cough, &c.

July 8. tf.

---

THE SUBSCRIBERS
*Have just received a fresh supply of*
MERCHANDIZE,
Which they are determined to sell low for Cash, or such country produce as will meet their approbation.
They have also,
*Barr Iron, and Castings,*
by the ton; with a large assortment of
*Drugs and Patent Medicine,*
AS USUAL.
WRENSHALL & BOGGS.
Pittsburgh, 27th May, 1806. 6m.

---

*FOR SALE,*
Land on the Franklin Road,
*Within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh.*

I will sell nine small surveys, containing from 70 to 150 acres in each tract, within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh, on the Franklin road. For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. who is fully authorised to sell and convey, or to

JOHN WILKINS, Jr.
Pittsburgh, July 12, 1805.

---

## Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED on the night of the 30th September last, JOHN SPARLING, a private soldier in the Regiment of Artillerists of the U. States, enlisted at this place 13th September, 1806. He is 5 feet 11 inches high, fair complexion, gray eyes, fair hair, by occupation a carpenter, twenty-seven years of age, born in Middlesex county, New-Jersey, he has resided for rome time past in Washington county, Pennsylvania. Took with him sundry articles of military cloathing, principally linen.

Any person apprehending said deserter and delivering him to the commanding officer of any military post or recruiting party in the United States, or this post shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

JAMES S. SWEARINGEN.
Lieut. Artillerists, comm'g.
Fort Fayette, Oct. 3, 1806.

---

## JOHN BAIRD,
## *TAYLOR.*

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public in general, that he has just received the latest LONDON FASHIONS from his friend in Philadelphia, who regularly receives them every Spring and Fall. hose who choose to favor him him with their custom may rely on having their work done in the neatest manner. He hopes by his strict attention to business and the superior workmen which he has in his employ, to give general satisfaction.

He likewise has received the latest London Fashions for Ladies Habits, Spencers Peleceis, &c. &c.

N. B. Naval and Military Uniforms executed in the neatest and most complete manner.

Two Apprentices, that can be well recommended, will be taken on liberal terms.

Pittsburgh, July 7, 1806.

☞ Three or four Journeyman, wanted immediately.

---

*Lands for Sale.*

LEET'S DISTRICT—Nos. 20 and 21, known by the name of Legionville:—also, Nos. 53, 54, 55, 56, 71, 74, 132, 137 141.

BRADEN'S DISTICT.—Nos. 58, 59, 61, 62, 75.

ALEXANDER'S DISTRICT.--Nos. 13, 25, 54, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64.

Liberal credit will be given for a great part of the purchase money:—For the terms of Sale, apply to JOHN WAY, Esquire, Sewickly Bottom, on the Ohio, or to JAMES ROSS, Esquire, Pittsburgh.

April 14, 1804.

---

*William P. Farrand & Co's.*
CLASSICAL AND LITERARY
BOOK-STORE,
SIGN OF MINERVA, NO. 185, MARKET-STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
*For Sale, Wholesale and Retail.*

AN extensive assortment of *Books*, in the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and modern Languages: also, of Literary, Religious, and Historical works—An establishment particularly designed to afford general supplies of books for classical and professional readers, and for literary institutions: also, the most valuable selections for private libraries.

A general assortment of *Books & Stationary Goods*, for the country; together with a variety of Mathematical, Optical and Fancy articles.

July 14. tf.

---

Banton & Miltenberger,
*(Lately from Philadelphia.)*
*Copper Smiths, Tin Plate Workers and Japanners.*

HAVE *commenced their Manufactory at the corner of Market and Front streets, Pittsburgh. They flatter themselves that from a number of years experience in the different branches of their business, they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may please to favour them with their commands.*

*They not only warrant their work good, but also elegant of the kind; their Japanned Ware for strength and beauty, is superior to any manufactured in the United States, and as they intend to have always on hand an handsome assortment of COPPER, TIN and JAPANNED WARES, of every description, Merchants and others can have their orders executed on the shortest notice, and at a very reduced price; they therefore hope by their attention, punctuality and good workmanship, to merit the patronage of the public.*

*N. B. Old Waiters, Bread Trays &c. Japanned.*

☞ *Sign Painting on Japanned Tin, neatly executed.*

*** *Banton & Miltenberger, inform the citizens of the Western Country, &c. that they have a large and extensive assortment of STILLS, of every size, manufactured by them—so that persons wishing to purchase may be accomodated on as good terms as at any other place, and may be suited to their mind.*

*Pittsburgh, February 10th, 1806.*

---

## Land for Sale

A VALUABLE Farm containing two hundred acres, on the waters of Girty's Run, six miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract there is a good two story square log House, and upwards of thirty acres of clear land, part of which is in good grass, together with good stabling.—The whole of the improvements are new and in good order, and the land of the first quality.

Also, one hundred and forty eight acres on the waters of Pine Creek, twelve miles from Pittsburgh. On this farm there is fifteen acres of clear land, part in grass, together with a good cabin and stable. This land is of a good quality.

Also, two hundred acres on the waters of Conequenessing creek, in Butler county, six miles from Butler Town. On this farm there is a small improvement. This land is of the first quality. For terms apply to PHILIP MOWRY, Pine Grove mills, on Pine creek.

August 25, 1806. tf.

---

FOR SALE.
A Valuable Tract of Land,

In Peters Township, Washington County, on a branch of Peters creek, containing about 900 acres, equal, if not superior in quality and situation to most land in this country, and not more than four miles from the Monongahela river, fifteen miles from Pittsburgh, the great road from which to Brownsville, passes thro' the tract, as also the road from Elizabeth Town to Washington; there are several Meeting Houses in the neighbourhood and Mills and Distilleries convenient. There is three farms on this tract containing upwards of 176 acres of cleared land well improved, the residue well timbered and watered, a considerble part of which being well adapted for meadow. The whole will be sold together or sub-divided, to suit purchasers. A small part of the purchase money will be expected at the time of sale, for the remainder a credit will be given bearing interest. An indisputable title with a general warrantee will be given. This tract adjoins that on which James Barclay now lives, and is occupied by James Anderson, Samuel Price, and Henry Potter, tenants, who will shew the premises. For further particulars apply to the proprietors in Pittsburgh.

PRESLEY NEVILL,
ISAAC CRAIG.

March 1, 1804.

---

JOHN CARR,
*Cabinet, Chair Maker & Turner,*
LATELY FROM PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFLLY informs his friends and the Public in general, that he has removed to the three story frame House, next door to the corner of Front in Market Street, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, where he continues to carry on the Cabinet and Chair Making in all its various branches. Orders of every description will be thankfully received and duly attended to.

J. CARR, takes the liberty of informing them that he intends pursuing his business extensively, and has procured excellent journeymen from Philadelphia, as well as a good supply of stuff. He has now on hand a handsome assortment of Furniture, which he will WARRANT, and is determined to sell at the most reduced prices. He returns his sincere thanks for their past favours and hopes by his experience and attention to his business to merit a continuance of them.

Merchants and others descending the river, can be supplied at the shortest notice, for cash or the usual credit.

N. B. Country produce at market price taken in exchange for furniture.

Pittsburgh, September 5, 1805.

---

JOSEPH HARBESON,
*At the sign of the* STILL, *in Market Street, between Second & Third Sreets, just from Philadelphia, has commenced the*
Copper and Tin Manufactures,
*in Pittsburgh, and has now for Sale, and shall continue to keep a supply of all sizes of Stills demanded.*

*STILLS of every size and description,*
*Copper Boilers for Brewers,*
*Hatters' Kettles,*
*Soap Boilers' ditto,*
*Tea Kettles,*
*Brass and copper Wash Kettles, and every other article in the Copper line.*
*A handsome assortment of Tin Ware.*

*It being his intention to pursue the business extensively, he hopes for the patronage of the Public, and any orders left shall be punctually fulfilled, and at the most reasonable prices.*

*Pittsburgh, May 20, 1805.*

*N. B. Merchantable Whiskey at Market Price, taken in part pay for Stills.*

A few Barrels good Whiskey, for Sae

One new *Brewing Copper*, ready made containing near 700 gallons.

☞ TIN by the box, for Sale.

He intends keeping on hand from 50 to 100 Stills, assorted. Any person living at a distance will not meet with a disappointment by sending here for Stills.

---

TURNPIKE ROAD.

A BOOK for subscriptions to the Harrisburgh and Pittsburgh artificial road, is this day opened, and ready for subscribers, at the store of Col. THOMAS BAIRD, the corner of Market and Fourth Streets, Pittsburgh.

*NATHANIEL IRISH,*
*THOMAS BAIRD,*
*JAMES O'HARA,*
*SAMUEL EWALT,*
*A. TANNEHILL,*
} Commissioners.

June 11, 1806. tf.